

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA                    )  
  )  
          v.                                    )     CASE NO. 1:07cr60-MEF  
  )  
JAMES ALLAN GIBSON,                        )  
a/k/a JIMMY GIBSON                         )

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S PROPOSED FORFEITURE INSTRUCTIONS**

Comes now the United States of America (United States), by and through Leura G. Canary, United States Attorney, and John T. Harmon, Assistant United States Attorney, and submits its Proposed Forfeiture Instructions for use in the forfeiture proceedings of the above-styled case.

The United States requests the Court, pursuant to Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, to include and use the attached forfeiture instructions in charging the jury or, in the alternative, to use in substance the principles of law identified in the attached instructions in charging the jury.

Respectfully submitted this 13<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2008.

LEURA G. CANARY  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

**/s/Tommie Brown Hardwick**  
TOMMIE BROWN HARDWICK  
Assistant United States Attorney  
Bar Number: ASB4152 W86T  
131 Clayton Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104  
Phone: (334) 223-7280  
Fax: (334) 223-7135  
E-mail: [tommie.hardwick@usdoj.gov](mailto:tommie.hardwick@usdoj.gov)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 13, 2008, I electronically filed the foregoing Proposed Forfeiture Instructions with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

Respectfully submitted,

**/s/Tommie Brown Hardwick**  
TOMMIE BROWN HARDWICK  
Assistant United States Attorney

UNITED STATES' PROPOSED FORFEITURE INSTRUCTION NO. 1

Members of the Jury:

Your verdict in this case does not complete your jury service, as it would in most cases, because there is another matter you must now consider and decide, namely, whether the defendant should forfeit certain property to the United States as a part of the penalty for the crimes charged in the indictment.

In a portion of the indictment not previously discussed or disclosed to you, it is alleged that certain property was involved in the offenses as charged in the indictment; and, in view of your verdict finding the defendant guilty of that offense, you must also decide, under the law I will now explain to you, whether such property should be forfeited to the United States.

The term "forfeited" simply means for someone to be divested or deprived of the ownership of something as a part of the punishment allowed by the law for the commission of certain criminal offenses.

In deciding these forfeiture issues you should consider all of the evidence you have already heard during the trial plus the additional evidence, if any, that will be presented to you when I finish giving you these instructions.

The forfeiture allegation of the indictment - a copy of which will be provided to you for your consideration during your supplemental deliberations - describes in particular the property allegedly subject to forfeiture to the United States:

One H & R, .22 caliber revolver and .22 caliber ammunition (approximately 385 live rounds).

In order to be entitled to the forfeiture of this property, the United States must have proved by a preponderance of the evidence that the property was involved in the offense as charged in the indictment.

A "preponderance of the evidence" simply means an amount of evidence which is enough to persuade you that a claim or contention is more likely true than not true. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt as used earlier in your deliberations is not required and you should put that standard out of your mind.

While deliberating concerning the issue of forfeiture you must not reexamine your previous determination regarding the defendant's guilt. However, all of the instructions previously given to you concerning your consideration of the evidence, the credibility of the witnesses, your duty to deliberate together, your duty to base your verdict solely on the evidence without prejudice, bias or sympathy, and the necessity of a unanimous verdict, will continue to apply during these supplemental deliberations.

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Pattern Jury Instructions, Criminal Cases, Eleventh Circuit  
(2003 revision)

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 32.2 provides:

- (a) Notice To The Defendant. A court shall enter a judgment of forfeiture in a criminal proceeding unless the indictment or information contains a notice to the defendant that the government will seek the forfeiture of property as part of any sentence in accordance with the applicable statute.

Granted \_\_\_\_\_

Modified \_\_\_\_\_

Denied \_\_\_\_\_

Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES' PROPOSED FORFEITURE INSTRUCTION NO. 2

Title 18, United States Code, Section 922(g), makes it a federal crime or offense for anyone who has been convicted of a felony offense to possess any firearm in or affecting interstate commerce.

The term "firearm" means any weapon which is designed to, or may readily be converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; and the term includes the frame or receiver of any such weapon, or any firearm muffler or firearm silencer.

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Pattern Jury Instructions, Criminal Cases, Eleventh Circuit  
(2003 revision)

Granted \_\_\_\_\_

Modified \_\_\_\_\_

Denied \_\_\_\_\_

Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES' PROPOSED FORFEITURE INSTRUCTION NO. 3

The law recognizes several kinds of possession. A person may have actual possession or constructive possession. A person may also have sole possession or joint possession.

A person who knowingly has direct physical control of something is then in actual possession of it.

A person who is not in actual possession, but who has both the power and the intention to later take control over something either alone or together with someone else, is in constructive possession of it.

If one person alone has possession of something, that possession is sole. If two or more persons share possession, such possession is joint.

Whenever the word "possession" has been used in these instructions, it includes constructive as well as actual possession, and also joint as well as sole possession.

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Pattern Jury Instructions, Criminal Cases, Eleventh Circuit  
(2003 revision)

United States v. Hastamorir, 881 F.2d 1551 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989)

Granted \_\_\_\_\_

Modified \_\_\_\_\_

Denied \_\_\_\_\_

Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES' PROPOSED FORFEITURE INSTRUCTION NO. 4

The phrase "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year" generally means a crime which is a felony. The phrase does not include any State offense classified by the laws of that State as a misdemeanor.

I hereby instruct you that the crime of Attempt to Possess a Controlled Substance is a crime in the State of Alabama punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year as that phrase is used in these instructions.

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2A Fed. Jury Prac. & Instr. §39.10 (5<sup>th</sup> ed.)

Granted \_\_\_\_\_

Modified \_\_\_\_\_

Denied \_\_\_\_\_

Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES' PROPOSED FORFEITURE INSTRUCTION NO. 5

Count 1 of the indictment and the forfeiture allegation list the property which the United States contends was involved in or was traceable to property involved in the unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition violation. The Special Verdict Form regarding forfeiture states the property which the United States alleges is such property regarding that Count.

\_\_\_\_\_

Granted \_\_\_\_\_

Modified \_\_\_\_\_

Denied \_\_\_\_\_

Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES' PROPOSED FORFEITURE INSTRUCTION NO. 6

You must reach a unanimous verdict as to each question on the Special Verdict Form.

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Title 19, United States Code, Section 1615; U.S. v. \$41,305 In Currency, 802 F.2d 1339, 1343 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986); U.S. v. One 1975 Ford F-100 Pickup Truck, 558 F.2d 755, 756 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1977).

U.S. v. Four Million, Two Hundred Fifty-Five Thousand, 762 F.2d 895, 904 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985).

Granted \_\_\_\_\_

Modified \_\_\_\_\_

Denied \_\_\_\_\_

Withdrawn \_\_\_\_\_

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA'S PROPOSED SPECIAL VERDICT FORM

We, the Jury, unanimously find by a preponderance of the evidence that a H & R, .22 caliber revolver was involved in and was used in the defendant's violation of Count 1 as stated in the indictment.

YES \_\_\_\_\_

NO \_\_\_\_\_

We, the Jury, unanimously find by a preponderance of the evidence that the .22 caliber ammunition (approximately 385 live rounds) was involved in and was used in the defendant's violation of Count 1 as stated in the indictment.

YES \_\_\_\_\_

NO \_\_\_\_\_

So, Say We All, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2008.

\_\_\_\_\_  
FOREPERSON